

We publish a table of the result of the election held in this State two weeks ago.

The majority against Convention appears to be 651. This will not vary ten votes from the exact figure, one way or the other. We suppose the classification of the delegates elected, is as near correct as can be got now without the test, which an actual trial in Convention would have afforded. See table.

We may have doubts whether the vote against a Convention truly reflects the deliberate will of the people of North Carolina. We may be inclined to think that if the question had been fully understood, or, indeed if many who either voted against it, or refused to vote at all, had really supposed for a moment that it would be defeated, a sufficient number of votes would have been cast for it to have secured its being called. We may think this, and we do think it; but for all that, the vote just ascertained was cast according to the forms of law, by those authorized to cast it, and the presumption of law is that it reflects their opinions and records their judgment, and as such it must stand until reversed by the same authority by which it has been pronounced. Therefore, while we believe that the people will, under a changed state of feeling and sentiment, brought about by a changed position of affairs, as well as a fuller understanding and appreciation of those which remain unchanged, demand another opportunity for expressing themselves at the polls or in some other way, we not only freely admit, but strongly insist that this demand must come as an established fact from the people—not as a merely speculative supposition founded upon any individual or other opinion that such ought to be the case.

It is an established parliamentary rule, that only those who have voted in favor of any proposition can move for a reconsideration. A majority of those voting on the question of "Convention" or "no Convention," have voted "no Convention." However small that majority, or however doubtful it may be whether it really represents the deliberate determination or wish of the people, still it is a majority and its result is a verdict, according to law. Shall the Governor, or the Legislature, or anybody, turn round right off in the face of that, and say to the people, "Vote again; you didn't know your own minds." We say not, and we say this distinctly, to prevent any misapprehension or misrepresentation of our views as heretofore indicated. To justify the calling again of a Convention, or a resort again to the people, the facts of the case must be changed, either by reason of such important changes in the position of our Federal relations as will imperatively demand a reference to the people, or by such a change in the minds of the people themselves as will lead them to demand it. In either case, the duty of the Executive, and of the Legislature, would be plain, and could hardly admit of any doubt.

We may take it for granted that nobody would be or could be weak enough to suppose that, by the mere re-assembling of the General Assembly, and the mere passage of a convention act by that body, the people could be forced to reconsider their action. Those who attempt to deduce any such thing from any remarks made by Governor Ellis at this place, or rather who attempt to make the people believe that they deduce any such thing from his remarks, cannot do so with any approach to candor or sincerity. Circumstances beyond the control of any power in this State may, and we think will, cause the people themselves to reconsider their action, and it is to them we look. All the means or weapons that the friends of Convention can use, or ought to use, or will use, must be those of reason, argument and fact. If, in the use of these means, they are successful in bringing the people of the State, or a majority of them, to adopt the same conclusions at which they themselves have arrived, they will surely be right in using them, and will be false to their cause and to their convictions if they neglect to use them. For our own part, we intend to keep our banner flying—to quail not under our trifling check—to move onwards, assured that the destiny of North Carolina is with the South, and that the true interests of the South are in a Southern Union.

This thing will shortly be upon us in a more tangible form than any in which it has yet been presented, and we must be prepared to meet the new aspects of the case. It will come upon us in a way that will stir the blood of our people like the sound of a trumpet, when the apologists of Lincoln will be compelled to show their hands plainly, and the true men will rally with startling unanimity to the standard of Southern Rights.

The seed is sown and events will develop and ripen their fruits with marvellous speed. Barring respectfully to the present decision of the State, we know that that decision is not, and, in the nature of things cannot be final. We believed the case in which we labored to be right before the election—we believe it to be so now. We appeal to all, in all parts of the State who believed as we did then and who believe as we do now, to be up and doing, so that the people themselves may reverse their own judgments before outside circumstances leave North Carolina no choice. Let her not wait irresolute, until it is said that she had been kicked out, as has sometimes been sneeringly predicted of her.

It took two trials to get the State into the Union, and much talking and explanation. This shows that no action taken in changing times can be possibly be regarded as unchangeable. It may take two trials now to get her into the Southern Union. What then? Shall we not make them?

PAINFUL SHOOTING AFFAIR.—We learn that on Saturday night, about a quarter past 10 o'clock, a most unfortunate shooting affair took place on Market Street, near the City Hotel, resulting in the infliction of a painful, but not dangerous wound upon Mr. A. J. Costin, and a most serious and we fear, very dangerous one upon Mr. Lewis Erambert. The wounds were inflicted by a revolver fired by a young man named Pinckney Shelley. Mr. Shelley gave himself up yesterday and was released upon bail, to appear for further examination.

There are so many accounts of the origin of the difficulty, and so many opinions expressed, that we forbear alluding to any details until the investigation takes place.

Universal sympathy is expressed for Mr. Erambert, whose thigh bone is fractured, and whose position is both painful and dangerous, the more especially as he was no party to the transaction save as a peace-maker. We trust that his recovery may be more certain and more rapid than even his medical attendants can at present hope. Mr. Costin, although confined, is in no danger.

The dangerous habit of carrying deadly weapons is painfully, we had almost said, criminally, common.

We will give a brief notice of the facts as they appear on examination.

The Boston Post says that Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural has come to the country as its author entered Washington—in disguise; it is interpreted in different ways—it blows hot and blows cold, under the Scotch acid cap and long military cloak.

We think the disguise is a thin one—thinner than that worn by Mr. Lincoln during his flight, and the attempt at concealment quite as contemptible and just as little successful.

Nobody now wonders that Lincoln got ahead of his competitors in the Presidential race, since his last specimen of running from Harrisburg. He can run better than most men.

It is reported, and possibly with truth, probably with certainty, that Lincoln's cabinet, of which General Scott appears to be a leading, though unofficial member, has decided to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter for the simple reason that they can't help themselves. Major Anderson has not bread and salt for more than two weeks, and the best military authorities agree that ten to fifteen thousand men, by sea and land, would be required to reinforce him. This force, nor one tenth part of it could not be concentrated in time to save Fort Sumter to the Federal Government.

So, at present, there will be no bloodshed in Charleston harbor. This, however, implies no recognition of the Confederate States, nor of the right of secession, nor does it imply any abandonment of the policy of coercion, as a policy. In war, a withdrawal of troops from an untenable position for military reasons, is no declaration of peace. The handful of men in Sumter may be withdrawn, not from any desire to withdraw them, nor from any acknowledgment of the right to demand their withdrawal, nor with any pledge not to renew the attempt to "hold, occupy, possess," etc., but simply from want of the present physical power available for the purpose of carrying out the coercive designs of the party and section who now rule this country down to the South Carolina and Mississippi line.

But suppose that Lincoln's Cabinet should acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, how would North Carolina stand? All parties claimed guarantees; all talked about the Crittenden compromise, and some must have been in earnest. But suppose the Confederate States fully acknowledged and no war on hand, we would be what we never were before—a Border State. We would be as we never were before—under Black Republican sectional rule, with no guarantees but the "higher law," with such diminished representation in both Houses of Congress as to be wholly weak and powerless—living under the name of a constitution, yet under the reality of the Chicago platform. What guarantee has the Southern States obtained in any way? Where is the Crittenden proposition gone? Rejected? Where are the "Peace Congress" propositions? Not even taken up in Congress at all! What security do we have, now that, enfeebled, diminished, the leg-end of a hostile Confederacy, we stand most in need of some substantial guarantees? None on earth—not one—not a single one!

We have got a tariff that will grind us to death; but say the apologists of Lincoln, who is oppressor, by the Federal Government? Who, indeed, but our railroad lines struggling into existence, the cost of whose iron is enormously enhanced! Who but the user of every manufactured article upon which an enormous bonus is levied for the benefit of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania Free Soil manufacturers! Do people who ask these questions, who assume that "nobody is hurt" by these sectional tariffs, think that the people are fools? They must do so, and they presume extensively upon that supposition. The question is not, now, how the Confederate States stand towards the Washington Cabinet. The question is, How does North Carolina stand? To what a lame and impotent conclusion would submission now bring all our talk and all our demands for a final settlement. Yet what does the refusal to call a Convention, if persevered in, amount to; or what influence will friends or foes draw from it, but, at best, unconditional submission—submission so absolute as not even to avail itself of the chance for remonstrance?

The Virginia Reports.

The majority of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Virginia State Convention report through Mr. R. Y. Conrad, and at great length, setting forth the grievances of which Virginia complains, and remedies proposed. These differ but very little from the plan of adjustment submitted by Virginia as a basis for the Peace Conference, and need not be repeated here. It acknowledges the right of secession and deprecates coercion. It asks the several States to respond to the position so assumed and the guarantees demanded at as early a day as possible, and in the event that the Commonwealth fails to obtain satisfactory responses to her requests from the non-slaveholding States, she will feel compelled to resume the powers granted by her under the Constitution of the United States, and to throw herself upon her reserved rights. A convention of commissioners of all the slaveholding States still in the Union is recommended to be held at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the last Monday in May next.

Mr. Henry A. Wise submits a report setting forth the evils complained of, and demanding guarantees; which, if not granted by the non-slaveholding States within the year, or by the last October, if possible, then the question of secession to be submitted to the people.

Messrs. Lewis B. Harvie, Robert L. Montague, and Samuel C. Williams, report in favor of immediately submitting the Ordinance of secession to the people.

Fort Sumter will be given up because it cannot be held. Major Anderson has but two weeks provisions, and General Scott is forced to admit that he cannot bring force enough to relieve the Fort, or to reinforce it in the Southern Confederacy.

The Southern Confederacy will not be acknowledged, nor its Commissioners officially received. A little wheedling will be used—many promises made to dough-faces, until the Southern States still in the Union, are bound hand and foot to the car of the Northern Union. Men of wealth, invested in agriculture, will be forced to move their property, their labor, their capital and their intelligence off to where they will be protected, leaving the State to struggle on subdued and depopulated, an easy victim to free soil aggression. Fort Pickens is now the strategic point of interest.

THE COMMUNICATION OF CITIZEN. In another column, speaks some home-truths. As long as we watch and wait for a returning sense of justice on the part of the Republicans of the Northern States, or a reaction against that party among the majority of the people of that section, we will watch and wait in vain. They are only encouraged to go forward stronger, and their recent elections in New York and elsewhere show that they are so going. With a few trifling exceptions, at points brought directly in contact with the South or with Southern people, where immediate and direct pecuniary interest is the obvious and undisguised motive, the local elections show a general and average Republican growth.

Next Sunday will be Saint Patrick's Day. We give timely warning. It generally rains, or something that day. It is about the beginning of Spring. When we were a youngster, we used to hear it said, that about this time "the warm side of the stone turned up," a figurative way of stating that the weather began to get warmer; but in our literal simplicity, we watched a big boulder all one day, losing our dinner thereby, and it never turned. We were older next time. By the way, speaking of weather, a speckle-bellied mosquito has just finished his dinner off our left hand. The rascal saw a pin in the right, and knew he was safe. It is a feat to kill a mosquito under the most favorable circumstances. Do they ever die a natural death? Who ever saw a dead mosquito, unless one that he had himself killed?

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Dispatch, an "independent" paper, heretofore strongly "conservative," has the following in its last issue:—

THE PEOPLE AND THE POLITICIANS.—We commend the manner in which the people of Virginia are moving, to the politicians. Immense meetings in various parts of the State are instructing their representatives to go out. The popular instincts are right. The hearts of the people are safer guides than the heads of the politicians.

FAILURE TO GET THE JOURNAL.—We have had several of our subscribers in this county to complain of the failure of the Journal to reach them last week on all the line, leaving the Wilmington and Weldon Road at Rocky Point. No paper reached Lillington, nor anywhere on that route. How is it? We put them in the office, and we must suppose they left here. In fact, we learn that no newspaper mail from any point was received. We have been asked to call attention to this matter.—Daily Journal, 12th inst.

More Complaints.

We noticed yesterday the complaints made in the upper part of this county and portions of Bladen county because of the failure to get the Journal of last week. We have had several since, and this morning we received the following letter from Columbus:—

Bro HILL, N. C., 12th March, 1861.

Messrs. FULTON & PRICE.—

Gents: I drop you a few lines in order to make enquiry how it is that we get no papers at this office. There has not been a Journal received here for the last three weeks. We would like to know whose fault it is? If it is your fault, we think that you are treating us badly, and if it is the fault of the Post Masters, it is something that should be looked after. We would like very much to get our papers if possible.

Yours, respectfully,

We can assure our correspondent that the fault is not ours. We mail the Weekly Journals to all our subscribers on Wednesday evening and place them all in the post office by half-past six o'clock. After they leave our hands we have no further control over the packages. We do hope that the mail agents and post masters generally will pay more attention to their business in future. It is exceedingly annoying to us to be constantly complaining about this matter, which a little attention would prevent. It is more than annoying; it is a serious loss, inasmuch as subscribers will not care for taking papers when they cannot be at all assured of getting them, and thus our business is crippled and the convenience of the public seriously interfered with.—There appears to be a general laxity now prevalent, in regard to the mails.—Daily Journal, 13th inst.

The New York Herald, of a recent date, publishes dispatches from Washington, to the effect that Gen. Scott, Gen. Cameron, Mr. Holt, and the new Secretary of the Navy had been engaged in arranging matters looking to the reinforcement of Forts Sumter and Pickens, and that the Army and Navy will be actively employed for some time in carrying out the policy of the new Administration. The Border Slave State influences, it is said, are operating upon the Administration for the abandonment of Forts Sumter and Pickens.

We give the above for what it is worth, at the same time we have reasons for entertaining serious doubts of its truth. Coercion is not now possible. Fort Sumter cannot be reinforced by any troops that the United States Government could concentrate for that purpose. It has only provisions for a little over 20 days. The officers of the regular army are resigning daily, and the forces, however willing to encounter a foreign foe, cannot be relied upon for coercion against the South. It is even said that the troops will be withdrawn at an early day from Forts Sumter and Pickens. How this may be we cannot say. It is certainly the opinion of those best informed, and in accordance with that opinion no immediate attack will be made upon Sumter or Pickens by the forces of the Southern Confederacy.

The policy of the Administration will, for the present, be one of forced quiescence, since coercion, if attempted, would result in ignominious failure, especially as it would immediately open the eyes of the whole South, Border States included, to the ultimate designs of the Republicans. The effort will now be to divide and govern, to lull into fatal security, and then—quietly finish the work of the irrepressible conflict upon all who may be unwary enough to be caught in the net.

THE COMMENCEMENT AT J. FLEMING MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, took place on Saturday last. The graduating class was very large, numbering 187, of whom all but one are residents of the United States, the exception being from Canada West. Of the 186 graduates who reside in the United States, 109 are from Slave States, and 77 from Free States. There are 13 from North Carolina, as follows:—James M. Abernathy, David A. Armfield, N. G. Bllock, Spencer Eaves, J. Chauncey Digby, Alfred F. Hammond, Lawson Harrell, Lauriston H. Hill, John G. Lea, H. B. Marley, D. Reid Parker, Joseph H. Simpson, Junius S. Williams.

It does not appear as though the stampe of last year had seriously reduced the number of Southern graduates. We think it was the best policy to remain and finish the course where commenced, and no blame can be attached to those who did so, but hereafter we think that self-respect as well as other motives should determine both students and parents in the choice of a Southern institution at which to enter.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The annual commencement at this institution took place last week. The number of students in attendance during the session just closed, was 222. The number of applicants for graduation who passed a satisfactory examination was 93, among whom we find the following from North Carolina:—W. J. Love, of Wilmington; J. S. Robinson, of Elizabethtown; A. McLean, of Goldsboro; J. T. McLean, of Summerville; W. P. Teague, of Kernersville; C. A. Thompson, of Unionville; W. J. Torrance, of Crowder's Creek.

THE EFFECT NORTH.—We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, received by a gentleman of this place from a highly intelligent citizen of New York:—

New York, March 10th, 1861.

I see your State has in its election voted to remain in the Union, choosing to side with Black Republicanism. This is to be regretted. Had I been here, although my interests are here, I should have cast my vote for secession and the honor of North Carolina. It seems the Southern people are content to their own interests, or at least that portion who do not follow in the wake of those who have already set them an example, and remain no longer in this Abolition Union. If the South were only united, coercion would never be thought of by these fanatics. Your State, voting against secession, is giving strength to the Abolition party. If Virginia were only taken a decided stand and passed an ordinance, it would strengthen the conservative party at the North, and be the everlasting doom of Abolitionism.—che, too, seems slow.

DeBow's Review.

We have from the proprietor, J. D. B. DeBow, this work for March, 1861, being the 3d number of the 5th volume of the new series.

Its contents are able, valuable and interesting, embodying in a permanent and preservable form the commercial and political history and statistics of the day, with essay political, historical and critical. In all that interests the intelligent and reflecting people of the Southern States at this crisis of their destinies, the Review is not surpassed, if equalled. It is well worth five dollars per annum, being the cost of subscription, which remit to J. D. B. DeBow, 68 Camp Street, New Orleans.

MORE PORK.—We understand that Stephen Herring, Esq., of Rockfish, Duplin County, killed two hogs of two years old on the 18th day of Feb., weighing respectively 608 and 380 pounds. The smallest of these was a noble fellow for his age, but if he wasn't dead, we should like to enquire of him how he came to let the other fellow get 228 pounds ahead of him. The big fellow must have been fat. What an oily grunt he had. Lard, but he was fat! What a fine bear he would have made for the New York Perfumers! His grease would have made Old Abe's whiskers grow.

Will Mr. Douglas go into Lincoln's Cabinet? Will Dug. Wallace be the back-door organ for Lincoln? Will the National Intelligencer be the organ of the Old Fogie brigade of the Lincolnite forces? All these are questions which time will soon answer.

COUNTY COURT.—The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this County commenced its sessions in the Court House on Monday last, James T. Miller, Esq., Chairman presiding. Being the first Court in the year, it was partly occupied with County business—the laying of County taxes, election of sundry officers, etc., for the transaction of all which the attendance of a majority of the Magistrates has been necessary.

The following are the Taxes imposed by the County Court for the year 1860, to be collected in 1861:

REAL ESTATE.

For County Purposes	1 cent per \$100 of value.
" School	1/2 "
" Asylum	1/2 "
" Poor	1/2 "
" Army	1/2 "
"	23 "

POLL TAX.

County Purposes	80 cents per Poll.
" School	22 "
" Asylum	15 "
" Poor	15 "
" Army	15 "
"	50 "

The Court elected the following gentlemen:—James M. Stevenson, Provision Inspector. Charles W. Hawes, Naval Store Inspector. Jere. Nichols, Register.

Mr. Stevenson is in addition to Messrs. Nixon and Bunting, already in office. Mr. Hawes is elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Nichols is re-elected.

The Court appropriated \$6,000 for the erection of an Army in this town—the town giving the lot. The tax of 6 cents on the hundred dollars of real estate, and 50 cents on the poll is laid to meet this.

The Fayetteville Observer says "It is true that there came a report here (Fayetteville) last week from Wilmington, that Gov. Ellis had a telegraphic dispatch that troops were on their way to Fort Caswell." This report must have come a great way from Wilmington, as it was never heard of here, nor elsewhere, that we can find.

Eugene Scribo, the most prolific and successful of French play-wrights, died recently in Paris, aged about 70. He was the author of between four and five hundred plays, farces, operas, vaudevilles, and other pieces for the stage, nearly all of which were successful. He accumulated great wealth, and lived in princely style.

It will be noticed by advertisement in to-day's paper, that an adjourned meeting of the New Hanover Agricultural Society, will be held on next Tuesday, when the Committees will make their several reports.—A full attendance of the members is very desirable.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: Thinking that it may be serviceable to the Southern Rights cause, to give you the views of an old Vermont Democrat, who has patriotized enough to sustain the South in her just demands for her constitutional rights, I annex this extract from a private letter. Publish it, if you think it so good.

"I see by the paper that your State has been voting on secession. I do not see how you can stay in the Union and preserve self-respect. It now appears as though the dominant party intend to do nothing but deal in shams. I do not think they intend to offer any terms that will amount to a guaranty of safety; but, as for fighting, they will never do it, if the remaining Slave States go out, which I think must do eventually. The Chicago platform is exhibiting its deformities to the gaze of the world, and we in Vermont are not exempt from the evils of its blighting influence. The platform of the North is a platform of shams for their staple articles of produce. Butter is thirty per cent. lower than for several years; pork nearly as much; there is no sale for high priced horses. If the large cities on the board of their accustomed traffic with the South, they would be able to buy our surplus cattle and horses, but now they want nothing. It is hard that this unnatural state of things should exist, because the Northern States are determined to stand by the abstractions of their platform. I ask the Republicans who began it?—Do you pretend that ultimately North Carolina must wake up and find them correct. The result of the recent chart elections in New York, shows how the action of the Border States has been received at the North. While we wait and watch for returning sense and conservatism, Black Republicanism exulting over our supineness and love for the Union, roll up increased majorities and plant it firmly in its uncompromising attitude. When will North Carolina speak for independence and assume her proper position with her sister States, thus preventing blood shed and promoting her interest?"

For the Journal.

RICHMOND COUNTY, Ga.—We think it is generally conceded, in this part of the State at least, that North Carolina has refused to become a party to the "Tail end" of a middle free-soil Republic, as contended for by Hale, Dickey & Co. of old Union County, of wishy-washy politicians, sordid soss, and sordid soss Southern demagogues. We grow not.

What have we now, that possibly can be gained by this meddling company, now proposing to us? Do not the propositions of the Peace Congress place the South in a worse position than we now occupy, under the Constitution and the United States? The North have established 35.30 as a line for some purpose, but for what purpose? Clearly not for a settlement of this vexed vexed question, for while they take care to say that North Carolina shall not be a party to the special pleading, to a mean and a contemptible play upon words, when they come to speak of the rights of slaveholders, they speak of the "status" of slavery, by which it is declared that if a slave is in this State in any manner, either as a fugitive or otherwise, he shall be declared free! I tell them to go South and shoot their brethren if they wish, but be careful not to expose themselves as Gen. Scott did, "to a fire in their rear!" But they will not fight! It is then States go out, fighting is out of the question."

These are the views of a Vermont man, and I think Messrs. Editors, that ultimately North Carolina must wake up and find them correct. The result of the recent chart elections in New York, shows how the action of the Border States has been received at the North. While we wait and watch for returning sense and conservatism, Black Republicanism exulting over our supineness and love for the Union, roll up increased majorities and plant it firmly in its uncompromising attitude. When will North Carolina speak for independence and assume her proper position with her sister States, thus preventing blood shed and promoting her interest?"

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AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—We have nothing to do with any private matter between the Raleigh Standard and the Governor of this State, nor, indeed, with any public matter of that kind, but when an attempt is made to use the Herald as a witness, either for the gratification of personal malice, or to establish a fact of public importance, we think that justice is due to the public. Evidence is not distorted, and just here we may say, without assuming to be the champion of Gov. Ellis at all, that we think the attempt of certain papers to make capital out of that gentleman's visits to Wilmington is an exceedingly small affair from any point of view. In commenting on the Governor's recent visit to this place the Standard says:—

"The Herald reports you as saying 'that if the people had defeated the Convention they would be driven to the necessity of reconsidering their conduct by circumstances about to transpire, over which they had no control.' Great respect, for the people, indeed, has the Governor! They must 'reconsider their conduct' they must resist—they must do John W. Ellis tell them to do! The servant has become the master."

The word "must" is not in the Herald's account of the speech, it will be observed. It is an interpolation of the Standard's. Gov. Ellis did not say the people must reconsider their conduct. The Herald does not say that Gov. Ellis said so; on the contrary the very next sentence the Herald says the above quotation is "they would be driven out of the Union by the policy of the incoming administration." This policy of the administration, was the matter over which the people of North Carolina "would have no control," of which Gov. Ellis spoke, as is distinctly stated by the Herald. We cannot see how the report of Gov. Ellis' remarks, as contained in the Herald's account, could be, or be intended to, lead to the slightest disrespect for the people of North Carolina, by any person desirous to be just towards that gentleman. He certainly made use of no such expression in his speech, and it he had he would not have received the plaudits of a Wilmington audience. We believe that what he did say will be verified. We do think the people of North Carolina are disposed to allow things to remain in their present condition. We have little doubt but that they will "reconsider their conduct," and save themselves from emancipation and negro equality.—Wilmington Herald.

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.—The measures which have been taken at Montgomery, promise an early establishment of a Navy.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE.					
COUNTIES.	Con. Convention.	No Convention.	South. Rights.	Con. State.	Submissionists.
Abe & Alleghany.	259	1013	0	0	0
Anson.	520	460	0	2	0
Alexander.	246	588	0	0	0
Alamance.	233	1101	0	0	0
Beaufort.	590	653	0	1	0
Bertie.	138	632	0	0	0
Bladen.	480	460	0	0	0
Brunswick.	627	61	1	0	0
Buncombe.	1219	389	0	0	1
Burke.	718	273	1	0	0
Cabarrus.	598	306	1	0	0
Caldwell.	186	651	0	0	0
Camden.	41	281	0	0	0
Carteret.	415	394	0	1	0
Caswell.	692	137	0	2	0
Catawba.	918	158	1	0	0
Chatham.	283	1735	0	0	0
Chowan.	204	220	0	1	0
Cleveland.	1270	117	2	0	0
Columbus.	620	183	0	0	0
Craven.	891	362	2	0	0
Cumberland and Harnett.	1038	959	2	0	1
Currituck.	284	729	1	0	0
Cherokee.	149	901	0	0	0
Duplin.	1252	71	2	0	0
Davidson.	368	106	0	0	0
Dare.	263	734	0	0	2
Edcombe and Franklin.	1588	17	2	0	0
Forsyth.	794	79	1	0	0
Fayette.	286	1409	0	0	1
Gates.	367	141	0	0	0
Guilford.	1056	493	0	3	0
Greene.	457	106	1	0	0
Guilford.	113	2771	0	0	0
Gaston.	860	166	0	0	0
Halifax.	1049	39	2	0	0
Haywood.*	504	307	1	0	0
Hertford.	239	292	0	1	1
Henderson.	573	647	0	1	0
Iredell.	191	1818	0	0	2
Johnston.	241	623	0	0	1
Jones.	259	71	1	0	0
Jackson.	435	83	1	0	0
Lenoir.	447	195	1	0	0
Lincoln.	708	86	1	0	0
Martin.	622	22	1	0	0
McDowell.	638	217	0	0	1
Mecklenburg.	1046	449	2	0	0
Montgomery.	81	870	0	0	0
Moore.	135	1257	0	0	0
Marion.	350	358	0	1	1
Madison.	345	632	0	0	0
Nash.	899	93	1	0	0
New Hanover.	1781	210	2	0	0
Northampton.	726	377	1	0	0
Onslow.	631	89	1	0	0
Orange.	458	1436	0	0	0
Perquimans.	129	426	0	0	0
Person.	299	12	0	0	0
Person.	593	177	0	0	0
Pitt.	848	177	1	1	1
Polk.	302	123	1	0	0
Rockingham.	808	570	0	1	0
Randolph.	45	2466	0	0	0
Richmond.	373	251	1	0	0
Roxboro.	882	1150	0	0	0
Robeson.	490	871	0	0	0
Rutherford.	570	308	2	0	0
Salisbury.	572	330	2	0	0
Swain.	972	530	2	0	0
Union.	204	890	0	1	0
Van Dyke.	207	108	0	0	0
Watauga.	85	763	0	0	0
Wetzel.	134	158	1	0	0
Wilkes.	1448	443	1	0	0
Wilmington.	1406	146	0	0	0
Yamhill.	774	33	2	0	0
Washington.	238	418	0	1	0
Wayne.	7	526	7	0	0
Yates.	1250	242	2	0	0
York.	51	1890	0	0	0
Richmond.	556	588	0	1	0
Rockingham.	34	1490	0	0	0
	46,672	47,923	46	22	0